North Carolina Railroad. The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad have declared an annual dividend of six per cent, three per cent payable on first day of April 1870, and three per cent payable on first day of July

Wilmington's Material Interests,

and Rutherford Railroad.

scientific men propose to apply to them, periments are likely to be tried, founded as a people requires it. upon a theory which has the approval of the officers who have lately examined our bars, as well as the hearty endorsement of citizens of scientific accomplishments who have much experience in such matters and have given this subject some attention,

road. We have endeavored to arouse our Carolina.

the Treasury of the State to secure the the payment of the interest thereon. payment of interest upon the old bonds of Against the vote and protest of the tax the State issued in aid of this road. The ample to pay its expenses and meet this interest promptly, so that the State would incur no risk on this account. It is thought bonds, with six hundred thousand held in New York as collateral security for a debt of two hundred thousand dollars, iron here and there by fair means and foul, sufficient to lay the track to Charlotte could be purchased, and the grading be by those who are in a great degree responby permission of the Legislature.

We do not know how this scheme would work. The State, at least, ought not to these bonds held by the guilty confedercomplain, or refuse to grant such legisla- ates of Littlefield & Co., who share in the tion, for if we have any objection to arge it is that it gives the State too much inter- at ten to twenty-five cents on the dollar? est for the aid rendered, and to that extent " waters " the stock beyond the posmay be the operations of the road.

The better plan would be for the State to undo all legislation in regard to this

bers of the Legislatere the serious con- neither justice nor good morals require it. sideration of the subject. The completion of this road is too vital to our welfare not to call forth every effort upon our part to urge it forward. We feel warranted in believing, from the energy and good common sense with which Mayor MARTIN has inaugurated this movement, that he will work faithfully to the end. Wilmington's ford Railroad than all her other works of

Ir we thought all our subscribers would read the report of Senators Robbins and MURPHY upon the Convention bill we would not think it necessary to call attention to the startling array of facts and figures which it presents, much less apologize for the space which it occupies, and to which we surrender several of our be on the lock out. If you would find columns this morning. It should be read them in still greater abundance, be on the by every citizen of the State. Calm and look-in. dispassionate in language, simple and explicit in its statements, accurate and forciwe suffer, this report presents at one view quite high,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL the causes of our present troubles and the remedy therefor. After the perusal of this paper we cannot understand how any man who loves his State better than his party and who is not leagued with plunderers and thieves, who are robbing our Treasury, can refuse to vote against the men Carolina," would respectfully recommend and the party who have saddled us with a favorable consideration of said bill by these evils, or who can decline to permit the people an opportunity as provided by law, to undo the mischief fastened upon them at a time when they had not the will or the power to help themselves; at a time when men dated not There are two matters of vital importhink for themselves, trembling with of social and political chaos, of conflicting tance to the welfare of Wilmington to fear for their lives and property .which the Board of Aldermen are devoting What man in North Carolina who has some attention, for which they deserve the one spark of respect left for the State, of thanks of our people. And we believe we whatever party or color, who would not see in the energy and practical manner prefer to see a return to old North Carowith which they are being pushed forward lina laws and customs under which the the influence of the Mayor himself. We State had grown great and honored, modirefer to their action in regard to the im- fied by such changes as the results of the provement of our Bar and Harbor, and the war have made necessary, and conforming completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte even to every law and behest of Congress,

however harsh and illegal. We are not sufficiently acquainted with It is absolutely necessary for honest to the channels at the mouth of the river State government, and that fundamental to be able to form an intelligent opinion changes looking to the more economical and which our Board of Aldermen are now party, will soon be involved in common the permanent value of any improvements continued ascendancy of the men who now new auspices. which do not look to the closing of New have both in charge. Not merely our Inlet, but we are glad to believe that ex- welfare demands a change, but our safety

> We ask again a careful reading of the report and its preservation as a matter of reference for the future.

North Carolina's Financial Condition. The financial affairs of North Carolina So long as our port is closed to vessels of are rapidly approaching a crisis. Beyond Baltimore, and her Railroads may reach or the ordinary expenses of the State gov-North Carolina delegation in Congress, the present General Assembly. Repealing A very large portion of our citizens who a two years' wrangle * more especially our immediate Senator the acts of the previous session making voted to ratify our present Constitution, an issue could be formed.

citizens to its overwhelming importance, and we are heartily glad that our city govaction of the Legislature is the amount of and we are heartily glad that our city govaction of the Legislature is the amount of legislature is the legislature is the amount of le ernment has at last awaked to their duty in the matter. We begin to feel as if our Mayor and Board of Aldermen were considered that the interest of Wilmington the Begislature is the amount of the United States, with the impropricty of the United States, with the interest of the United States, with the impropricty of the United States, with the impropricty of t scious that the interests of Wilmington the support and the best interests of the true spirit and character. The people of Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of From the statements made here while were matters of concern to them. The State government. If profligate and cor- North Carolina have always been distin- this Court, says: The Constitution of the that bill was under debate, it is certain Board have not only taken official cogni- rupt extravagancies are not discontinued, zance of the pending legislation in regard and injudicious and impossible attempts and integrity, their scorn of empty pre- observed in the Federal Couts. to this road, but the Mayor has been to are made to tax the people beyond their tention, and their sturdy independence. "In the States where the Courts of the Raleigh to urge upon the members of the ability to pay, repudiation will be forced They ought to have a system of internal United States administer the common one class of officers. In old times it was Legislature the necessity of doing some- upon us whether we will or not. The thing to advance this great work. In this people of North Carolina are being taught action he shows an appreciation not only repudiation by the villainies and extravaof the importance of the road to Wilming- gancies of their officials. If the State type and embodiment of their own genius, records conform to these views, and not cheaply by the County Courts and other ton, but, what is rarer in these days, of his cannot pay the interest on her debt, why obligations as the chief officer of the city. attempt to force its collection? Our The bill now before the Legislature pro- people are neither responsible for the poses to complete the road by an exchange amount of their indebtedness, the manner of securities with the State, giving the in which it was incurred, nor for the loss "special tax" bonds issued in its behalf for of credit and general depression, which purpose or design to annul or abolish those first mortgage bonds of the road, now in make it impossible for them to provide for lability of the Union, the equal rights of

them at the card table, or picked them up done by issuing second mortgage bonds, sible for their existence. Does justice relina shall be ruined to pay interest upon proceeds of their crimes or purchased them

A few of these bonds are held by innocent purchasers, bought at fair rates, and sibility of the stockholders ever realizing those, at least, sold on account of the Wilupon their investment, however successful mington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, honestly expended for the benefit of measure breaking faith with these innocent of money realized to the Company by the of money realized to the Company by the of money realized to the Company by the officials; while the children of both races maritime pursuits. North Carolina is an increase in the anof money realized to the Company by the sale of the one million of dellars of local and some sale of the one million of th sale of the one million of dollars of of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad? The New York system was devised upon a special tax lands or hold it are dollars of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad? The New York system was devised upon a ty-five years, would not fill two volumes; that of old times of \$143,000, or more. special tax bonds, or hold it as debt due by the Company to the State, and permit the road to stand upon its own credit.—

of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad? The New York system was devised upon a destined never to be polished; and the while the same class of decisions in New olina to be taxed to pay them? Did Little-field use North Carelina in the past sevential that the past sevential diamonds ty-five years, would not fill two volumes; and if so, ought the people of North Carelina in the past sevential diamonds ty-five years, would not fill two volumes; that of old times, of \$143,000, or more.

Besides all this, there is the expense of this Department, over sands of precious intellectual diamonds ty-five years, would not fill two volumes; that of old times, of \$143,000, or more.

State government only giving them the york in the last twenty years, would fill the Asylum, the elections, of "contingential diamonds that of old times, of \$143,000, or more.

State government only giving them the york in the last twenty years, would fill the Asylum, the elections, of "contingential diamonds that of old times, of \$143,000, or more.

That people and Western Railroad?

The New York system was devised upon a destined never to be polished; and the while the same class of decisions in New below that of the first transfer in the past sevential diamonds that the past se the road to stand upon its own credit.— field use North Carolina bonds or the pro- vating freak of the Legislature of 1848, fifty volumes. That needs no comment. We are satisfied that the means would be ceeds of their sale in his corrupt Florida without consulting the people, who, if they forthcoming to finish it.

Another great error in our Judicial system to the aforesaid report of the Treasurer to the the aforesaid report of the Treasurer to the treasurer We are glad, however, to see the interest manifested in the subject by our city authorities, and we are grad we are grad we are grad to finish it.

The people demand a change. Without foundly felt in New York and recently establishing lines of steamships across the authorities, and we are grad to party or race they demand it.—

transactions, in his gifts to churches, in the aforesaid report of the Treasurer foundly felt in New York and recently establishing lines of steamships across the duffer formed upon it. Many alterations of the Judges and no prohibing or grad to party or race they demand it.—

chave frowned upon it. Many alterations of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the cannot, if we world, quench the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the cannot, if we world, quench the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the cannot, if we world, quench the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the cannot, if we world, quench the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, is at least \$300,000 by the state of the Judges and no prohibing interest on our debt, authorities, and we urge upon the memple foot the bill? Even if they were able, bers of the Legislat ro the serious overwhelming figures ground swell in the hearts of the masses.

We will, we must, pay our just debts. But our creditors must bear with us. We are in no way responsible for our extravagant system of government, our corrupt our present ability to meet, not by our short of a public nuisance. consent, but against our procest, forced future is more bound up with the fate of and corruption and rendered irresistible plete revolution in the system of practice dice, if not of corruption. You, in a manupon us by legislation conceived in hatred by the military power of the General Government itself. If our people are now let internal improvement. Its vast importance alone they will undo at the ballot box cessfully done in England since 1834, the will stand firm and be pure; some will be cessfully done in England since 1834, the will stand firm and be pure; some will be constant. and will rid themselves of the thievish entirely and introduced this novelty. Some Those who deserve public confidence, will crew which now mans the vessel and unother States, and finally North Carolina, often fail to command it; for multitudes crew which now mans the vessel and under laws in harmony with their condition, and officers in sympathy with their wants, the port of security and prosperity.

ble in its review of the crile under which bull treated from to two, and the toper got and extertion.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. on the Convention Bill,

To the Senate of North Carolina: The undersigned, members of the special committee to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention of the people of North the General Assembly. A notice of some of the reasons, therefore, will not be deemed inappropriate.

The circumstances under which our present State Constitution was formed and adopted were such that serious errors and imperfections were almost unavoidable. It was in a time of change and revolution, interests and opinions, and of general depression and demoralization. Troublesome nestions respecting our Federal relations and the rights of the races-questions now The situation was peculiarly unfavorable to the exercise of that sober wisdom so law for a great State.

Our changed social condition, as well as the requirements of Congress, make it obligatory on us to alter and remodel some of our old forms, admit new ideas, infuse a new spirit, and somewhat modify our the causes which have worked the injuries men of some party to get possession of our all recognize; and all would have been sattem had simply made such changes in our old polity as were necessitated by our so

But the spirit of innovation carried our Constitution makers far beyond the necessities of the time and the wishes and requirements of the Federal authorities .tree and planted another in its place. Inone. Our present system is not native and indigenous; it is exotic. It is not the product of the staid, sober, sterling North Carolina mind; it is the invention of ex- and simplicity of all pleadings, and intro- he would also decide most of the cases in for the townships, there are over seven what manner he had given aid, comfort or larger tonnage, Wilmington can only be a doubt the taxes of our people must be very perimenters not well acquainted with the point of reshipment for New York and largely increased over the last assessment genius of our people. Under it we shall writing, perplexing to the Court, delay- idea is temporarily checked. Neverthe- pense of governing each may be safely estiout Westward, even to the Valley of the ernment cannot be provided for, much less into an awkward caricature and feeble (11 Howard, 517), * * a simple shop—a farmer's old barrel into which all is an entirely new expense. Mississippi, without bringing that pros- the interest on the public debt be paid. | imitation of other State models. Our action on a promissory note, the pleadings | kinds of plantation tools and old irons and | We need a Convention to take proper perity and wealth which our position and It seems to us of minor importance what growth, like that of a transplanted tree, of which, according to common law forms, trinkets are tumbled pell-mell. No one steps in regard to the State debt. The

government in accord with these charac- law, they cannot adopt these novel inven- scarcely one-third as much; and, after a government for themselves, the true of the United States may make their these Clerks, which used to be done very

portant for our fellow-citizens of the whole Union to understand, that the desire to ence.' amend our Constitution proceeds from no of its features which guarantee the inviothe races, or any of the other legitimate results of the recent war, as embodied in the Congressional plan of reconstruction. payers of North Carolina the present State All these are regarded here as settled earnings of the road are now sufficiently Government was forced upon them by the questions. The purpose is only to make power of the bayonet. The people of the such amendments as will secure to the North dictated to us our laws, furnishes us State a system of internal administration that will be simpler, cheaper, more suitwith our legislators and financiers. - able to our situation, and more efficient

p the response, it shall! large towns and cities, and her people are seeking to cast off, has been imported in-to North Carolina, where it is ten fold tives and influences, and they have made Ordinary State tax for 1868 (see more insuitable, and where it is already our Judiciary resplendent in the past. But officials. Our debt has increased beyond regarded, by nearly everybody, as little elect your judges for short terms, make

its perpetuation. This is a strong reason disturbing the peace of the State; all pro-why we should abolish it at once, before it ceeding from a want of confidence in some less, as the Assembly did not meet during let us allow the people of the State to as-I had rather not take a horn with you becomes a fixture here through its very of our Judicial officers, and this perhaps that fiscal year. (See report of C. H. semble together in Convention to frame each other, of course.)

What should they do? Freak a lance with for themselves a true North Carolina gov.

has often spoken in strong ferms. It is gibility afterwards.

mits the decision of questions of law to a al salaries of the Supreme Judges stand at first month, and two per cent, a month Court supposed to be learned in law, and the old figure, and are relatively smaller afterwards, on his tax, while it remains Committee on Reconstruction, was report. the decision of questions of fact to a jury, than those of any other officers. The Pub- unpaid, after July 15th. He also asks us necessarily requires that the controversy, lie Treasurer (see report of Feb. 8, 1870) to instruct the Board of Education to loan ed by Mr. B. F. Butler in the House of before being submitted to the tribunal estimates the whole cost of this Depart- its moneys to the State; and recommends Representatives on Wednesday; having jurisdiction of it should be reduced ment for the current fiscal year at \$54,000. that the opening of the Public Schools be to one or more integral propositions of Here then, in this Department, is an in- postponed. (See his report, Feb. 8th, FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF LOYAL law or fact; hence it is necessary that the crease of \$24,000 or more over the former 1870.) These extraordinary propositions parties should frame their allegations to expense. How many children would this show the desperate straits we are in. They support respectively the demand or the educate who will die in ignorance for the truly indicate panic and despair. We settled-then convulsed the public mind. defence, into certain writings called want of it? pleadings. * * * The end pro- But it is said the additional Judges are were bad enough. But here is a spring posed is to bring the matter of litigation | needed because the County Courts are no tax, and a summer tax, besides the regular needful in framing a permanent organic to one or more points, simple and unam- more. But the County Courts cost little fall tax. biguous. At one time the excessive accu- for salaries or fees of officers. They dealt | We need a Convention to stop this wild racy required the subtlety of distinctions, out substantial justice in a plain and sim- career towards beggary and atter ruin .-

cumbrous forms, * * had brought the most common and practical parts of tution so as to limit salaries and expenses the system of special pleadings into dis- the administration of the law, and gave to a low figure; limit also per diem of the repute. * ancient customs and usages. This fact we times it has been trimmed of its excres- of legal forms and proceedings. They to five or ten cents; limit the duration of cences, and the pleadings in every form of were emphatically the people's courts, and Legislative sessions, and have fewer of common law action have been reduced to the people want them back again. With them. As it is, the laws are changed so simple, clear, unambiguous forms. * * some slight improvements no more useful often the people are kept in utter unceras to the efficacy of the remedies which administration of affairs shall be made, or cial revolution and by the enactments of dom of ages, founded on principles of Among other excellences they constituted is sometimes objected that a Convention given aid, comfort or assistance to, or held

our citizens, without regard to race or Congress. Then the sturdy old North truth and sound reason, has been ruth- the cheapest and most honest system of will cost a great deal. But Senators can Carolina character and individuality would lessly abolished in many of our States, county government ever devised. More- easily see, from the above figures, that a have been preserved, and being reinvigor- who have rushly substituted in its place over, the great mass of business pertaining Convention, by altering our system so a attempting to put into practice through ruin and disgrace. North Carolina's ated, refreshed and made alive, would the suggestions of sciolists, who invent Codes to the administration and settlement of es- to reduce salaries and expenditures, would the aid of Congress. We are doubtful of credit and honor cannot long survive the have begun a noble development under and systems of pleadings to order. But tates, to guardianships, to the probate of in one year save to the State enough to this attempt to abolish all species, and wills and the many kindred subjects, was pay for its own cost three times over. establish a single genus, is found to be done by these Courts in the easiest and Let us glance briefly at county and townbeyond the power of legislative omnipo simplest manner and at a very small cost. ship matters. Authentic information from tence. They cannot compel the mind | Under the present system exceedingly one county, about an average one, shows not to distinguish between things that dif- cumbrous proceedings and forms are re- that it Board of Commissioners, and other Instead of pruning off dead branches and fer. The distinction between two forms quired in this latter class of business, so officers cost \$3,500 a year; in the same grafting fresh scions on, they uprooted the of action for two different wrongs, requir- that taking out letters of administration is county, the old County Courts, doing more ing different remedies, lies in the na- as troublesome as a superanuated suit in work and doing it better, used to cost stead of modifying our system they de- ture of things; it is absolutely inseparable Equity; and the whole matter of estates, \$1,500; a difference of \$2,000 against the stroyed it, and imported a wholly novel from the correct administration of justice wills, deeds, guardianships, partition, dow- new system. Leaving out all other items in common law Courts.

"The result of these experiments *

and Representative, will use every energy appropriations to certain railroads will do did not approve many of its prominent In the case of Bennett vs. Eu terworth, (11 quarter. Engineers who have recently examined in- been gambled away; which have been yoke of military government were ar- dy sought. It might, with equal proba- or Court Clerk of one county a salaried and a State office also. misapplied and stolen, or used to corrupt dently longed for. These happy results bility be called an action of debt, or det- officer with a salary of \$5,000; for the rea- We need more stringent guarantees the importance of the completion of the Legislature can restore the lost credit or to its faults, stopping their ears to object Court below seemed to have labored under known number of thousands, perhaps twen-credit. Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail- brighten the tarnished honor of North tions, and preferring any form of civil the same perplexity, as the verdict was for ty thousand dollars a year. Are the peogovernment to military, the majority voted \$1,200, and the judgment was for four ple to endure a system by which ten, fif- and limitations upon the rate of taxation. to ratify it, with the general expectation negroes. " " This Court has teen, or twenty thousand dollars of fees and an uprocting of the present system of

> teristics; and this they will have, if they tions. " " We have made these duly allowing for the former expense of are permitted to come together and make remarks, in order that the Bar and Court transacting the extra work now thrown on instead of having a government made for call upon us to construe new Codes and wise, it is safe to say that the business now hear special demurrers and pleadings, transacted in the offices of the Superior It is due our people to declare, and im- which are not required to conform to any Court Clerks cost the people at least \$150, system founded on reason and experi- | 000 a year more than the very same mat-

> > These weighty words from the Supreme Judiciary of the Union are commended to those who reverence profound wisdom and ence? It comes out of the people, and experience, speaking in harmony with the forms a part of their burdens, sanctions of the Federal Constitution itremarkable for pertinacity and self assertion as formerly. The estimates for this Dethan for sound sense or legal learning?

Constitution, and that which, of itself, Fees are doubled and quadrupled in all di Judicial system. An efficient method for the "Code." Some ado has been made can tell how much? dealing out cheep and impartial justice is about the abolishment of the little old four quire that the tax-payers of North Caro- dealing out cheap and impartial justice is dollar fee of attorneys; and behold a fifsplendid temple in which such men as ed, under another name! The people are diem are twice as large; and it sits twice not need a change?

seeking to cast off, has been imported in- and learned Jurist. These are noble mothem the play things of the popular breath, The "Code of Civil Procedure" and and you drag them down from the pinnakindred inventions, which we have bor- cle where Justice sits robed in eternal sunmany of the evils under which they suffer, New York innovators in 1848 destroyed it come corrupt; but all will be suspected. followed the rash example. Upon the will suspect others of yielding to tempta-workings of this "Code" in New York, an tions which themselves would not resist. ished there long since but for the fact king the law into their own hands; pri- other. This is equal to \$626,600 per year. that the great increase of fees and charges vate and neighborhood feuds, outrages, under it has interested so many officials in and violence, agitating this Assembly and 385 78. (See report of D. W. Courts, wisdom from these lessons and begin a late rebellion. the officers; it is in the system, and the possible allowances, it is certain that we ernment.

* and the introdution of ple way. They educated the people in The way to do it is to amend the Consti-* But in modern even illiterate men much useful knowledge Assembly to three or four dollars; mileage * This system, matured by the wis- tribunals ever existed in any country. tainty and confusion on the subject. It

er, and numberless other things are thrown in the county governments, the above * on the hands of the Superior Court Clerk; ratio gives an increase of \$178,000 annual has been to destrey the certainty and if the innovators could have full sway, expense in the eighty-nine countries. As stitution of the United States, and also in duce on record an endless wrangle in the Superior Court itself. But this last bundred of them in the State, and the exnever develop, as we ought to do, into a ing and impeding the administration of less, as it is, this Clerk's office is the grand mated at not less than \$200 a year. Put grand, vigorous, new North Carolina, but justice. In the case of Randon vs. Toby, receptacle of miscellanies-a curiosity down the aggregate at \$140,00; and this perity and wealth which our position and lit seems to us of minor importance what seems to us of minor importance when the extended to over twenty pages, requiring of duties in addition to his appropriate needs no comment. * before duty as Clerk of the Court, and endless | We need a Convention to amend the

guished for the simplicity of their tastes, United States has recognized the distinct that the eighty-nine Clerks of the Superior over the country. their frugality and economy, their honesty tion between law and equity, and it must be Courts receive, on an average, \$4,000 a year each; making, for the whole State, the vast sum of \$356,000 annually, for this ters cost under the old system. True, this is not paid as taxes; but it is paid as fees and charges; and where is the differ-

If we look into the Executive Departself. Shall we in North Carolina listen to ment we find several new offices and a these words and root out this "Code;" or great increase of salaries; so that the cost shall we still be led by the nose by one or of this Department for salaries of officers two freshly imported innovators far more and clerks is nearly three times as great placed at \$45,000 by the Public Treasurer. present plan; to wit: The cost of litigation under this "Code" that with these five hundred thousand Having confidence in their own work and in promoting the public peace, dispensing is hugely increased. Formerly a case in a (See his Report of Feb. 8th, 1870.) This creatures they bought these bonds, or won public justice, and advancing the material Justice's jurisdiction cost forty cents; now is an increase of \$25,000, or more, over the two to five dollars, or more. In the Supe- former expense. And then, besides this, the state. The grandest mistake in our existing rior Courts it is increased in like manner. The grandest mistake in our existing rior Courts it is increased in like manner. The swarm of subordinates about county County Commissioners, &c.—extra cost. 178,000 until nineteen twentieths of them are held would warrant the call of a Convention to rections. It is impossible to give details. nothing or worse than nothing, but costremedy it, is the change it has made in our They are found on nearly every page of ing an immense amount of money; who

cies," &c., &c., most of these costing im- to get an education with, and the schoolthere is great dissatisfaction with it, and tion against their being reelected. A Judge more now than under the old system. Look mighty spirit which is awaking like a the following overwhelming figures ground swell in the hearts of the masses. For its total abolishment and a for life, or a very long term, is inspired by the force said court be punished in return to the old ways, is becoming very the dignity of his vocation, the glory of showing the money used by the present we might as well try to imprison a volter believe to the dignity of his vocation, the glory of the manner provided by law: And pro-

Treasurer's Books)..... Proceeds of dividend on North Caro-

lina Railroad (see Treasurer's General Fund Tax for 1859, (see Treasurer's Books).....

Total general fund receipt.........\$1,155,490 50 Deduct amount paid as interest on our old debt, Oct. 1, 1868.....

Upon this important subject of the folly evil can only be eradicated by amending do not exaggerate when we set down the In conclusion, it is proper to add that away.

of casting aside the common law forms our Constitution and returning to our old increase in cost of State government un- though plainness and candor have been Report of Senators Robbins and Murphy and substituting novel "Codes" like this, plan of appointing Judges for life. Per- der the present system at \$300,000 a year, used in this report, nothing has been said the Suprem Court of the United States haps very long terms might do, with ineli-

(20 Howard, 523,) a case coming up from amounted to \$23,100. The whole Depart- collected by April 15th, 1870. He also pro- submitted. Iowa, a State which has a "Code" very ment of the Judiciary cost less than \$30,- poses an extra tax to build the Penitentiary. much like our new one. The Supreme | 000 a year. Now we have twelve Superior and support the Asylums, to be payable and five Supreme Judges, whose salaries July 15th, 1870, and the tax-payer to be "The Common law which wisely com- amount to \$42,500, although the individu- charged interest of one per cent. for the thought taxes, and heavy ones, once a year

confusion will soon show itself in this Constitution so as to pronibit one person and Representative, will use every energy appropriations to certain railroads will do to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people. Legister to procure the necessary appropriation to little good in relieving the people appropriation make the experiment indicated by the lation cannot recall the bonds which have the State to the Union, and relief from the the nature of the nature of the nature of the state to the Union, and relief from the the nature of the state to the Union, and relief from the the nature of the nature of the nature of the state to the Union, and relief from the the nature of the nature of

We have frequently called attention to the Legislature. No promises by this were expected to follow a ratification of inue, or replevin, or trover, or trespass, or son, as was stated on this floor, that the against improvident appropriations of the the Constitution; so, shutting their eyes a bill in chancery. The jury and the said Clerk was receiving in fees an un- public money and pledging of the State's

begets a fondness for office-holding, which is growing into a species of insanity all

But it is impossible to mention all the obviously useful and important amendments needed in our present system. We ness of all the clareds thereof, where the petitioner prays to be restored to his think this report points out a number which are essential; such are the reform of the present judicial system, and the abolishment of its pendant-the "Code;" the simplifying of the duties of Superior Court Clerks; the remodeling of the county governments; the restoration of the county Courts, and other matters suggested above. A general reform is needed in all departments, with a view to greater economy; so that we may perfect our School system dollars, now wasted on useless officials, into a fund for the advancement of the sacred cause of education.

The estimates and figures embodied in this report—which by no means embrace all the items of expenditure, and which we have tried to set forth without exaggeration, when brought together, show the following increase of annual expenses, costs, fees and taxes for merely carrying on the

State government-increased cost.....\$300,000 Business done in Superior Court Clerk's

Such is the vast amount uselessly spent How is it in the Legislative Depart- in various ways and therefore wasted anment? The General Assembly meets twice | nually under the present system of inter-

Gaston and Ruffin ministered as high entitled to know such things, and they as long. The old General Assembly used No wonder the State is bankrupt. No priests, is in rains. The people remember must. The purpose, it is argued, of the to cost about \$60,000 biennially, or \$30,000 wonder the Treasury is empty, though a and long for it again, like the captive Jews great admitted increase in costs is to keep a year. The present Assembly has now heavy tax has just come in. No wonder longed for their ruined sanctuary. Shall down litigation. This really means that sat altogether nearly nine continuous the immates of our Asylums are in danger it not be rebuilt? From all the land comes instead of granting the people cheap jus- months. According to the aforesaid Re- of actual want. The people groan under thereupon an issue shall be framed by the tice, we must frighten them away from the port of Treasurer Jenkins, this Assembly their burdens. The Assembly imposes court, to be tried before the court, upon Our present Judicial system is a servile Courts by the fear of ruin through costs has cost the State, since October 1st, 1868, taxes for the State; the County Boards copy of that of New York, a State less like and charges wantonly imposed. Noble the startling sum of \$288,599 73; and be- levy taxes; the Township Boards levy ours than almost any other in the Union. idea! worthy of "the sciolists who invent sides this, the State now owes us for last taxes. Everybody and everything is taxed, New York is densely populated, North codes to order!" But all experience shows month. This does not include the expense and money pours into the public coffers; the Company. We could not advocate any Carolina sparsely. New York is full of that litigation is greatly multiplied by such of our first, or summer session of 1868.— but it will scarcely lodge there over night. "Codes." A distinguished lawyer, once The Treasurer (see his Report) estimates Seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand extensively engaged in commercial and on our Supreme bench, points to the tell-

quake with a cradle-song. Let us then court shall have power to determine the grant the people the most effectual remedy fees of the clerk for filing said petition and for the evils they complain of by calling the cost of advertising the same, the a Convention to change the present sysmaking up the record and issuing the cermaking up the record and issuing the record and tem and remodel it upon sound principles. Report without earnestly calling upon all sober, thoughtful and moderate men, in lant: Provided, however, That whoever this Assembly and outside of it, to unite makes objection as provided in section together. The people are weary of ex- two, which causes an issue of fact, the tremes. The time has come, and the costs of trial of such issue shall be paid by hour has struck, when men who love the objector if the issue is found against North Carolina more than they love any him and judgment may be rendered there-The above figures are taken from the cord, and stand shoulder to shoulder. reports of the Treausry itself, and are in- This is undoubtedly the spirit of the nothing in this act contained shall have disputably correct. And the aforesaid people. Let us respond to it, and show any effect to restore or give back any balance of one million forty-four thousand ourselves statesmen, and not mere property or rights of property heretofore three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and partisan bigots and fanatics. Let us lost or forfeited by any citizen because of and officers in sympathy with their wants, will yet bring the ship of State safely into by W. H. Greene, of Buffalo, to which inquirers are referred for a full description itself. Instances are not wanting in North on the machinery of the State government can rally to redeem the State, and start United States, or any State, for any of the enormous confusion which has re- Carolina at this moment to prove this sulted from it. It would have been abol- truth. Men forsaking the Courts and ta- months, or one year and two-thirds of an- glory transcending all the past. We have

amount to \$300,000 by the first of April. - prejudices of any true North Carolinian. inconvenient to make extensive quotations The expense of the present judicial sys. He knows not how to raise funds to meet either native or adopted. Begging that from its reports; but the Senate will par- tem is much greater than that of the old it. Nobody will loan him anything. He any seeming warmth may be set down to don an extract from the opinion of that one. Then we had eight Superior and therefore asks us to levy an early crop of the account of honest zeal and sincere con-Court in the case of McFaul vs. Ramsey three Supreme Judges, and their salaries spring taxes, 20 cents on the \$100, to be viction, this Report is most respectfully

WM. M. Robbins, Chairman, C. T. Muarny.

Removal of Political Disabilities. The following bill, as amended by the

A BILL

CITIZENS. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the political disabilities incurred because of acts committed during the late rebellion. accruing under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and are hereby removed from, and all rights of citizenship are restored to, those citizens of the United States who shall comply with the conditions and do the acts hereinafter set

forth, upon receiving the certificate here-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That

every citizen of the United States who has

inafter provided.

any office or place of trust or profit, either civil or military, under any government within the United States, either State or Confederate, opposed and hostile thereto. who desires to have his political disabilities because of such acts, or either of them. removed, and to be restored to his rights as a citizen, except persons who have held commissions in the army and navy of the United States, or have been members of Congress, may apply by petition to a court of the United States in the State or Territory in which he had his home during the war of the rebellion, setting forth what otfice or place of trust he had ever held under the United States prior to the fifteenth day of April, 1861, which by law required assistance to the rebellion, or whether he had held any office or place of trust or profit under a State Government or Confederate Government, or either of them, hostile to the United States during any part of the time of the war of the rebellion. giving a particular description of the acis that behalf; and that he therein and theresupposed government, State or Confeder ate, heretofore set up against the United States within the same, and that he truly intends hereafter to act and conduct him self as a true and loyal citizen of the Uni ted States; and that he will bear true fait! and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution thereof; and that he has not since the first day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-five, done any act of hostility to the United States, or committed any crime by violence against the laws thereof; or the laws of any State thereof; and that he has not endeavored by force or by fraud, since that time, to interfere with the civil rights of any citi zen of the United States, or to prevent the freedom of election or of speech; and that from said day to the present time he has behaved himself as a man of good mora character, attached to the Constitution of the United States, and well

disposed toward good order and happi-

rights in all that he has lost by his wrongful acts therein set forth, which petition being sworn to in open court, the same shall be filed and a notice published by Clerk of the Court, three weeks successive! in some newspaper in the county wherein the petitioner resided as aforesaid, or i no newspaper be published there, then in a newspaper published at the Capital of said State or Territory, stating the name and convert the hundreds of thousands of of the petitioner, the place of his residence and that he has petitioned to be restored to his rights as a citizen of the United States according to the laws in such case made and provided, and that a hearing will be had thereon before said court on a day named, not less than thirty days after the first publication of the notice, at which time and place any person may show cause why such petition should not be granted. If on the day named in such notice no partment during the current fiscal year are State and county governments, on the person shall appear and object in court to the granting of the prayer of the petitioner, and if the court shall be satisfied that the statements set forth in such petition are true, the court shall issue a certificate, under the seal thereof, the offices and the Capitol grounds, doing Township governments new expense ... 140,000 signed by the judge, which shall set forth that all the acts herein required to his behalf, and that the judge believes all the statements in said petition to be true. whereupon all political disabilities of the once had in North Carolina. But that teen dollar fee for attorneys is snugly insert- as often as formerly; its mileage and per nal government in North Carolina. Do we petitioner are removed and he is restored to all his rights of citizenship by virtue of this act. But if upon the return day of said notice any citizen of the United set forth in said petition is not tracin fact. which both parties my be fully heard by themselves or by their counsel, and produce such witnesses, whereof the petition er may be one, or testimony as may be relevant and competent; and the certificate above provided shall not issue unless said court shall adjudge and determine that all the facts set forth in said petition are true beyond reasonable doubt; and if such certificate is refused, the petitioner shall determine said facts set forth in said petition are true, then the said certificate shall issue in the same manner and with The people demand a change. Without the same effect as if no objection had regard to party or race they demand it .- been made: Provided, always, That any false swearing in any of the proceedings herein provided shall be general. This costly, cumbersome, im- the ermine, and the ambition to leave afpracticable system, which New York is ter him an honorable fame as a pure, able 1868: tificate, which shall be similar to the cost The undersigned would not close this of like [certificates] proceedings in civil cases, which shall be paid by the appel-

property or rights of property of any glory transcending all the past. We have citizen of the United States lost, captured been chastened by misfortune. We are in or destroyed by the armies of the United profound difficulties now. Let us learn States, or any portion thereof, during the

Suppose two medical men had a quarrel,

The best throw at dice is to throw them